

4-10-1969

## Montana Kaimin, April 10, 1969

Associated Students of University of Montana

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# Pantzer Favors Talks Between UM, Missoula

By ROSS STENSETH

Montana Kaimin Staff Writer

President Robert Pantzer said last night that the University is considered to be a radical school by conservative Montana.

Mr. Pantzer, speaking before 20 persons at the UCCF House, said that there is indeed a generation gap between students and older persons. "It's a combination of the lack of communication and the present educational process that creates many problems between universities and the public," Mr. Pantzer said.

Mr. Pantzer said that after the march on the Missoula last quarter, in which students protested several comic strips, the Missoula Chamber of Commerce came to him and suggested that the University and community establish better relations. He said they suggested holding meetings of students, faculty and citizens.

"We want football players, hippies, guys that want to burn down Main Hall, guys that want to pray there, guys that want to shoot the President and guys that don't give a damn at these meetings to talk on any conflicts between students and the public," Mr. Pantzer said.

Mr. Pantzer, asking for the group's opinion on marijuana, was told that students consider pot to be neither bad nor good.

Mr. Pantzer said that Robert Van Horne, dean of the pharmacy school, was criticized for not telling enough about the evils of marijuana in his public talks on the drug.

Mr. Pantzer said that he would like to have the law on marijuana changed, if opposition to the law arises. "I'd also like to see beer sold in the student union," Mr. Pantzer said.

On student power movements and physical conflicts between students and the administration, Mr. Pantzer said that he hoped

sudden changes would be ruinous to the academic freedoms already gained on this campus.

Mr. Pantzer said that he hopes the desired student changes could be realized within the present framework without destroying the students' rights that have already been established.

Mr. Pantzer said that there is misinformation being spread about the hiring of ROTC instructors. He said that the Army notifies him about any teacher available for Military Science courses.

"I review his qualifications, the same as I do for any other teacher, and pass my decision on to the dean of the department of arts and sciences who makes the final decision," Mr. Pantzer said.

The university is reviewing its ROTC program, he said. ROTC studies which have historical significance may be transferred to the department of history and the technical skills of ROTC may be taught by military men.

# Commune Owners Arrested, Charged

By JAN DAVIS

Montana Kaimin Associate Editor

The two owners of the Donovan Creek Native American Academy, a communal living organization near Clinton, were arrested yesterday.

Cynthia Egink, 29, of Star Route 1, Clinton, was arrested on charges of carrying a concealed weapon and assault with the intent to kill. She is being held under a \$30,000 bond. The bail for the weapon charge is \$10,000 and the bail for the assault charge is \$20,000.

Daniel Francis Egink, 31, her husband, also was arrested on a charge of violation of his California probation. No bond was set. Both were arraigned yesterday afternoon before Justice of the Peace John Moon. Mrs. Egink was given 24 hours to enter a plea.

Ralph Fisher, county parole officer, said he would file a petition on Egink's probation violations in the California court where Egink was sentenced. Until the California court decides what to do with Egink, he will be held in the Missoula

County Jail, according to Mr. Fisher.

The two were arrested in front of the Missoula County Courthouse yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Egink had checked in with the county parole officer after being notified by mail to appear there. After Mr. Fisher told Egink that he was under arrest for violation of probation, the couple ran from the parole office and were chased by Mr. Fisher and his assistant, Loren Harrison.

The parole officers chased Egink for two blocks on foot before catching him, Mr. Fisher said.

Sonny Meltzer, chief detective for the Missoula County Sheriff Department, said after Mrs. Egink left the Courthouse she ran towards her car and grabbed a gun from her purse. Two patrolmen, Stan Dodd and Gene Logan, saw her pull the gun, took the loaded pistol away from her, and held her for arrest.

Mrs. Egink's attorney, Anthony Keast, was unavailable for comment.

# MONTANA KAIMIN

University of Montana  
Missoula, Montana

AN INDEPENDENT DAILY NEWSPAPER

Thurs., April 10, 1969  
Vol. 71, No. 75

# Construction Starts on Library Next Spring At Dornblaser Site

Construction on the new \$6.2 million library building will begin next spring on Old Dornblaser Field. The new facility will be completed by 1972, according to Earle Thompson, dean of library services.

The new building will be 4½ times larger than the present facility and nearly twice as large as the University Center.

Mr. Thompson said it will provide space that has been needed for the past seven years and will accommodate a growing student body and additional materials until 1985.

He explained that the present building seats 700 students and the new building will seat 2,836.

The present facility, built in 1932 with an annex added in 1956, is not only too small, but is also nonfunctional, poorly ventilated and not well-lighted, Mr. Thompson said.

The Montana legislature appropriated nearly \$2.5 million for the first phase of construction during its regular biennial session this year. Federal funds will add another \$1.1 million.

The first phase of the project levels of the proposed five-story will include construction of three buildings—the main floor to accommodate general and resource services and two floors to house subject material in humanities and social sciences.

If the second phase is approved by the legislature in 1971, it will involve construction of two upper levels and two levels under the plaza leading from the new library to the University Center.

Problems will arise if phase two is not approved, Mr. Thompson said. "We either will move part of the materials into phase one and work out of two buildings, or move

the entire library to phase one and not use the building as it was planned," he explained. Either situation would be inconvenient and inefficient, he added.

The present library building, Mr. Thompson said, will be used for classrooms, offices and storage when the new structure is completed.

# CB Hears Progress Report On Student Rights Booklet

By ROBIN BROWN  
Montana Kaimin Staff Writer

Ken Tolliver, a second-year law student, gave Central Board a progress report on a pamphlet being prepared which will advise students of their rights at last night's CB meeting.

The legal pamphlet, which is nearing completion, is the first of its kind to be published in the United States. It deals with student-university relationships as defined by law, the legal status of students and criminal law that students frequently violate, Tolliver said.

He explained that the pamphlet is not a do-it-yourself law book, but rather an introduction to the American legal system that shows the effect of the law on students.

Choosing Indian Instructor In other CB business, Marty Melosi, Academic Affairs commissioner, reported that his committee is screening applicants to teach an Indian culture course next year.

He said that the commission will select two applicants within the next week and submit their names to Robert Conrad, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, or Richard Solberg, Mr. Conrad's associate, for final selection.

PE, English Changes Melosi also reported that the English and physical education requirements have been changed. Only one quarter of English will

be required, instead of the present requirement of three, subject to the approval of individual departments.

The P.E. requirement was reduced from six to three quarters for all students. The new English and P.E. requirements will be retroactive.

Ray Waters, physical plant commissioner, said that a final draft of a plan to provide four to five stalls for loading cars behind Craig Hall is being prepared. J. A. Parkmore delegates two for business men, then approve the plans, Howard said.

New members of Program Council approved by CB for the 1969-70 term are: Murray Brown, W. Corbin Howard, Gordon Lemon, George Marshall, George Morrill, Charles Nolley, Rein Schoonover, Lorraine Stark, Robert Weir and Ken Williams.

A thousand dollars from the reserve fund was allocated to intramural sports and \$50 from the general fund was allocated for travel expenses for the G.E. College Bowl team.

In next week's election, seven candidates will run for junior and senior delegates, five for sophomore delegates, two for business manager, and three teams for president-vice president.

Two candidates, Paul Melvin and Scott Workman, were granted 100-hour waivers for graduation quarter requirements and credit requirements, respectively.

reputation for the University as being un-American, he asserted.

If ROTC were discontinued the military would have to get its officers somewhere else, and ROTC officers make the best officers because of their liberal arts background and age. Mallory contended. Officers who go through OCS are older and tend to create a generation gap in a unit, he added.

Another opponent, Mrs. Cynthia Schuster, professor of philosophy, suggested that the ROTC program, if given a change in status, should not be removed from the campus. She said it would interfere with students' right to take the program.

Most of the faculty members present were undecided on the resolution and voted to table the motion until the next AAUP meeting when it would be discussed again.

# Polson Man Gives Artifacts to UM

Historical material dating back prior to the Civil War and Chief Joseph's retreat has been given to the University by Dick Griffon of Polson.

The collection includes photos, letters, a Civil War diary, a ledger, legal documents and reminiscences of Missoula's first school teacher and its first postmaster.

Mr. Griffon's great-grandmother became a teacher in Missoula after journeying to Montana in 1869 to visit her brother in Corvallis. The Civil War diary of her husband, W. H. H. Dickinson, postmaster and merchant, tells of his years of the Civil War against Confederate forces along the Mississippi River in Missouri.

The photos date back to 1875 and depict Missoula prior to the planting of Missoula's shade trees. Two of the photos suggest that the hazy atmosphere in the Missoula valley is not a new occurrence.

UM Archivist Dale Johnson said that the historical material will fill many voids in the history of this area.

# NBC Staffer To Speak At Dean Stone Banquet

Don Oliver, NBC news correspondent and a graduate of the late School of Journalism, will be the featured speaker at the 13th annual Dean Stone Night tonight in the UC ballroom.

The Dean Stone awards banquet, which begins at 6, honors the late Arthur L. Stone, founder, and first dean of the School of Journalism. Awards totalling \$2,900 will be presented to outstanding journalism and radio-television students.

Mr. Oliver, 32, is a native of Billings. Following his graduation from UM in 1958 he was awarded a fellowship to attend Columbia University. He received his master's degree in journalism from Columbia in 1962.

In 1966 he joined the NBC staff at WKYC-TV in Cleveland. He had previously worked for radio stations in Helena, Great Falls, Spokane and Idaho Falls, Idaho.

The 14th member of the Montana Newspaper Hall of Fame, the late Miles Romney Sr., also will be honored at the banquet.

The outstanding male and female journalism graduates for 1969 will be named, and the Sigma Delta Chi plaque for Kaimin service will be awarded.

New initiates to Theta Sigma Phi, women's journalism honorary, will be presented at the banquet, and new members of Kappa Tau Alpha, national society honoring scholarship in journalism, will be introduced by Nathan Elmsberg, UM professor of journalism and national president-elect of the organization.

The 14th member of the Montana Newspaper Hall of Fame, the late Miles Romney Sr., also will be honored at the banquet.



# Leary Analyzes Significance Of Constitutional Changes

(Editor's Note: In the following column, ASUM President Ed Leary analyzes the two constitutional amendments which will appear on the ballot in the ASUM elections Wednesday, so that students may become familiar with both sides of the issues. A similar column discussing the two referendums will appear tomorrow.

By ED LEARY  
ASUM President

The first of the proposed constitutional amendments is to delete Article IX section 1, which provides for scholarships for the ASUM president, vice president business manager, and secretary.

Presently, the four ASUM officers, in accordance with the ASUM Constitution, are granted tuition scholarships. This in itself has created two definite problems. First, in a situation where one of the officers is from out-of-state, as frequently the case, they receive a scholarship equivalent to \$978, while the in-state officers receive \$390 for the year. Secondly, a situation arose this year when Brown was on an Athletic Scholarship and for fear of violating NCAA regulations, was not able to receive his scholarship or its financial equivalent in an outright stipend.

## Salary Proposed

The apparent solution is to allow for the payment of salaries to ASUM officers. The present Central Board has voted that if the scholarship clause is deleted from the constitution, that the salaries for the officers will be: president—\$90 per month; business manager—\$90 per month; and vice president—\$60 per month.

Proponents of this legislation advance several arguments. One, it would eliminate the discrepancies mentioned above. Two, it would attract better candidates for the positions. Third, it would bring these salaries more in line with the other major ASUM salaried positions, and not merely those students who have the financial freedom to devote time to student government.

## Opposition

Opponents of this proposal also present several cogent arguments. One, it is traditional that student government officers not receive remuneration for their services, and that the scholarships are merely a token of appreciation for their efforts. Secondly, there is a feeling that the proposed salaries are too high. Third, there is also the possibility that the other members of Central Board would in the future ask to have their positions salaried and fourth, students should not run for government

positions in hopes of gaining financial profit, for their positions are part of a learning experience as well as an honor which will look good to future employers.

So, here is the proposal, some of the chief arguments pro and con. How are you going to vote on Wednesday?

## Second Amendment

The second proposed constitutional amendment is to remove the Secretary and Commissioners from being elected positions. These positions would then be filled through appointment by the ASUM President, subject to approval by two-thirds vote of Central Board.

## Deletion of Secretary

The deletion of an elected secretary from the composition of the Board, is in no way intended to reflect upon the coeds who have served in this capacity. However, the position of elected secretary has traditionally not been of significant value in the determination of policy or in its administration. It is felt that for the sake of office efficiency and financial saving, the elected secretary could be replaced with coeds from the work-study program.

## Commissioner Changes

The commissioner system, initiated in 1966, has proven to be excessively cumbersome and unwieldy. By appointing commissioners to work in various interest areas on campus, in the same manner as the national president selects his cabinet, the ASUM president would strengthen his power and be in a better position to pursue and accomplish his campaign objectives. In addition, it would allow for removal of a commissioner from his position for failure to respond to the directives of your delegates and executive council, as was notably the case with Planning Board this year. In addition, it would allow for a somewhat more sensible composition of Central Board in terms of relative representation and voting strength. And finally, it would eliminate the excessively long list of names on the general ballot.

In opposition to these proposals it could be advanced that the election of a student body secretary is traditional in nature and shall not so easily be tossed aside. Also, the election of commissioners by the general student body is more democratic than presidential appointment. As a result the commissioners would be more responsive to the desires of the student body. Or, if the positions are appointed they could be filled through a method of a "spoils system."

How do you feel?

# Political Forum—The Candidates

Editor's note: The following column is the third in a series designed to give the ASUM election candidates a chance to express their views, and to furnish information to the students about the candidates. The following presents the views of one set of candidates, Gary Thogerson and Frank Spencer.

Gary Thogerson  
Presidential Candidate

As a candidate for ASUM President this year I present the following as examples of some of the issues I feel are most important to you, the students of this university.

## 19-year-old Vote

The Montana legislature this year has made possible the placing of a Constitutional amendment on the ballot in the 1970 election which would, if passed, lower the voting age from 21 to 19 years. Of all the areas for student involvement, this is to me, the most important. A great share of the responsibility for convincing the voters of Montana that this amendment should be passed must fall on the young people of the state and we, here at the University, can do much to help. First of all we need a coordinated effort to pursue this goal. If elected I will see that a state-wide coordinating committee is set up to direct the campaign to lower the voting age. This committee should be made up of representatives of all colleges and universities in the state, young people in labor unions and the armed services, and representatives of any other groups who are willing to help. I would also like to see at least \$2,000 appropriated from ASUM funds to help finance the committee's work.

## Dorm Life

One of the big problems facing many university students concerns dormitory life. More than 2,000 UM students live in dormitory housing and their needs are far too important to be overlooked. At the present time there is a serious question as to just what the duties and authority of R.A.'s, J.S.'s, and S.R.'s are. The question of room searches etc. has come up several times in the past and it seems that no one, even the dormitory assistants really know where they stand. It seems only fair to me that a small pamphlet should be drawn up with all these duties and authorities clearly defined, and this pamphlet should accompany the contract that each dorm resident signs at the beginning of the year. That way every resident would know what he was getting into before he signed the dorm contract. At least this way everyone will know exactly what the rules are concerning dorm assistants and it will be easier to pinpoint changes that should be made to make dormitory life more livable. We have to make the administration realize that our dorm rooms are the only homes many of us have, 24 hours a day, nine months a year.

I would also like to see a change made in our student ambassador program. We all recognize the need for encouraging high school seniors to continue their education in college, but I think we have gone about it wrong in the past. Instead of each college in the state sending representatives back to high schools at different times

during the year, to acclaim the advantages of one school over another, I would, if elected, try to initiate a cooperative effort from all Montana colleges and universities that would agree to participate. The emphasis would then be placed on merely encouraging high school students to go to college, not any particular college. Representatives from five or six colleges in the state sitting down and talking together with high school students, leaving out the worn-out rivalries that have been seen too often in this program, will accomplish much more.

## Central Board

Too often, we in the university community view ourselves as being isolated from the world around us, and forget that we will soon be a part of that world. I feel very strongly that Central Board should take a firm stand on issues that don't directly affect the university community now. We must demonstrate our interest and feelings on issues that affect our future. As an example of this, if I am elected I will ask Central Board to take a stand on the ABM system that is scheduled to be built in Montana. Central Board can't claim to be an expert on such matters, but at least we can give a concerned student's view of such questions. Personally on this matter, I don't like the idea of living in a gun barrel, which is about what Montana is becoming. If next year's Central Board agrees with me, we should make public our stand and ask our governor and congressmen to do what they can to inject a little sanity back into this country.

In conclusion all I can say is that if elected your ASUM President I will continue to make the utmost effort to represent all the students of this university as I have done for the past two years as a class delegate. I pledge to you the active, responsible leadership that you deserve.

Frank Spencer

Vice Presidential Candidate


In the forthcoming election, students will have a greater choice of candidates than in most past presidential elections held on our campus. In order that students know where Gary Thogerson and I stand, I will set down some recommendations which we both feel must be carried out.

First, we believe a Department of Ethnic Studies should be set up. This department would integrate the work of Mr. Doss and the one or two Indian instructors to be hired this quarter. Montana has two minorities, both of which are very important. We are indeed fortunate to have Mr. Doss, but it is as important that our larger minority, the Montana Indian, be considered. His condition has long been neglected and we feel that a department should come into being to cover this group. The Department of Religious Studies has been formed with two teachers, and we see no reason for not having a similar Department of Ethnic Studies.

In the past, it has been nearly impossible to get an appointment with ASUM officers. We pledge that this will be corrected. Our "Open Door Policy" in effect will provide that officers spend a good deal of time each day in their offices to do the job for which they were elected.

Another area in which students should be heard is in the hiring of new teachers. We feel that departments planning to hire new faculty should arrange for prospective faculty to meet with a committee of departmental majors, after which the student committee would submit its recommendation to the department. These students would be of junior or senior credit standing.

Thank you for your attention, and feel free to ask Gary or myself any question that may clarify the stands we have taken.



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# Dodging Draft Frequent Crime

WASHINGTON (CPS) — Draft resistance is rapidly becoming one of the most frequent Federal crimes, ranking behind only auto theft and immigration infractions.

Federal judges, in response, are meting out penalties of unprecedented severity, but without much visible effect on draft disobedience.

The FBI reports an increase in investigations of Selective Service violations and of military desertions. Not all of the cases are political in nature.

The escalating figures are a barometer of escalating opposition to the Vietnam war and of the growing impact the Selective Service has on the lives of America's young men.

At least 2,200 draft cases are now pending in the courts.

In 1968, prison sentences for draft violations averaged 37.3 months, compared with 32 months in 1967.

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# Chicago Nixon's Key to Success

MONTANA KAIMIN

By DICK GREGORY

Chicago has an uncanny political relationship to Richard Nixon. The events surrounding the August Democratic convention in Chicago undeniably helped to give Richard Nixon the access to the White House he had been seeking so long. It now appears Chicago could provide the new President with the key to attacking organized crime—a professed intention of the Nixon administration.

The Democratic convention aftermath should figure prominently in an all-out crime syndicate probe; that is, if President Nixon is willing to recognize and make public existing governmental information.

Chicago federal judges are now considering the cases of convention protesters charged with "inciting a riot." Government files already contain highly suppressed information indicating that some of these Chicago judges are Mafia, or Cosa Nostra, controlled and are deeply involved in the successful workings of organized crime.

On July 23, 1965, by executive order, LBJ established the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. To prepare a special report on syndicated crime, especially the relationship between crime, politics, and the judiciary, the Commission engaged the services of Prof. G. Robert Blakey, a leading criminologist from Notre Dame University. Blakey now teaches criminal and real property law at Notre Dame and conducts seminars in criminal law.

Blakey submitted a 63-page report to the Commission, using Chicago as an example, which dealt specifically with links between public officials and the crime syndicate (see LIFE, Sept. 8, 1967, page 103). When the official Commission report was issued in February, 1967, the Blakey findings had been relegated to four very watered down footnotes. Extreme pressure from Chicago public officials has kept the Blakey report suppressed ever since.

On March 4, 1968, Sen. Arthur R. Gottschalk (R.-Flossmoor) introduced a resolution before the Illinois State Senate urging Presi-

dent Johnson to make public the findings of the Blakey report. The resolution passed by a unanimous voice vote, though the Democratic bloc remained conspicuously silent. In introducing the resolution, Gottschalk, then a Republican candidate for Governor, said the suppressed report is alleged to be "the lowdown on mob influence in politics and the judiciary in Illinois, particularly in Cook county." Yet the Blakey report remains securely entombed in governmental archives.

A quick glance at sample pages of the Blakey report gives clear indication why Chicago public officials would go to any lengths to keep the information suppressed. For example:

"The ambivalent procedures of certain key sheriff's personnel in Cook County, having been the custom for several generations, not only hobble effective law enforcement but assist the Chicago group (the Cosa Nostra) to operate free of significant punishment.

"A program involving the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Chicago police, initiated in 1963, to intensify gambling arrests in Cook County, has netted in the courts few if any convictions. Analyzing the 11,158 gambling arrests made in 1963, for example, shows the pattern.

- ★ 8,607 or approximately 76 percent dismissed or nolle prossed.
- ★ 1,860 received fines, of these 983 fined less than \$100.
- Only 17 jail terms were imposed, of these only four were for more than 30 days, and of the four, 2 received suspended sentences."

President Nixon's concern with crime in the streets, as well as demonstrations on campuses and elsewhere, must be matched with at least equal obsession with crime in the courts. The Blakey report gives much-needed specific docu-

mented evidence of the deplorable collaboration between the crime syndicate and the Chicago bench. President Nixon has only to release the information for public reaction.

I have been convicted of a 1965 Chicago arrest, and given a 6-month sentence, for allegedly kicking and biting a cop—a curious allegation to be imposed on a vegetarian like myself. I am not only a vegetarian but also a veteran of extended fasts. Therefore, I am serving notice now to both my jailers and my President that during my incarceration I will fast—taking only distilled water—until the Blakey report in its original form is made public.

They say that Justice is blind. That does not mean that judges should be blind to certain criminal acts. It means rather that even a federal judge has no special priority which exempts him from equality before the law.

"Expressing 71 Years of Editorial Freedom"

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Prof. E. B. Dugan

The name "Kaimin" is derived from the Salish Indian word meaning "something written" or "message."

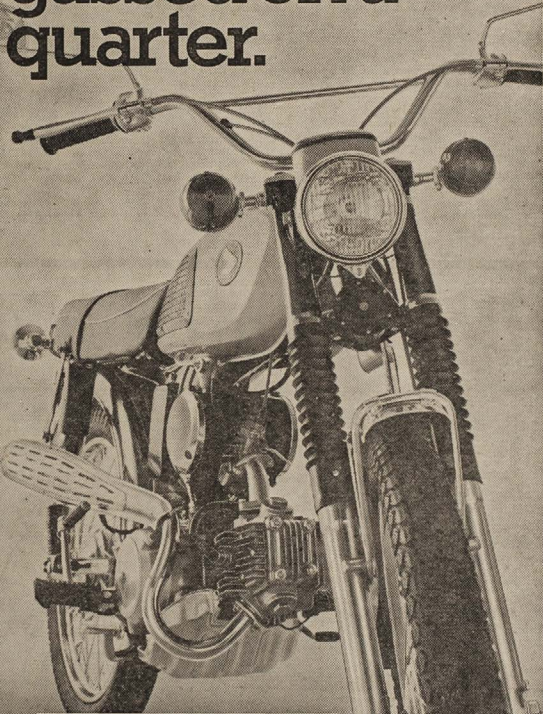
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## Psychedelic Floor

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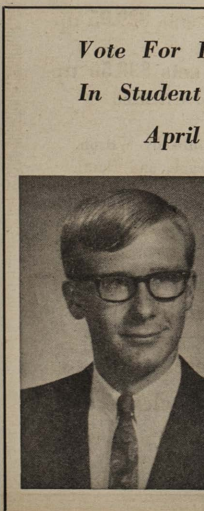
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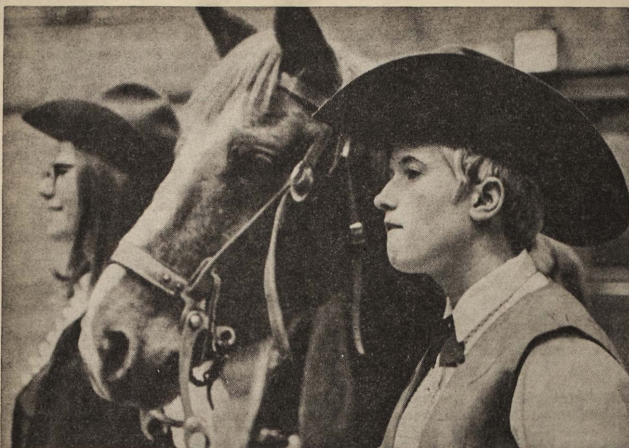
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Letters: generally should be no longer than 400 words, preferably typed and triple spaced, with the writer's full name, major and class, address and phone number listed. They should be brought or mailed to the Montana Kaimin office in Room 206 of the Journalism Building by 2 p.m. the day before publication.







**WAITING NERVOUSLY** — Sandy Satre (foreground) and Trish Sol (rear) nervously await their turns in the arena during the riding portion

of the UM Rodeo Queen contest last night in the field house. Equine friend, Flicka, accepted the event calmly. (Staff photo by Helen Ahlgren)

#### Fourteen Teams Vie for Title

### Rodeo Action Starts Tonight, Continues Through Saturday

One hundred and seventy-five cowboys and cowgirls vie for top individual and team honors starting tonight at 7:30 p.m. as the 12th Annual UM Rodeo gets underway and runs through Saturday at the Harry Adams Field House. A rodeo parade starting at the field house at 2:30 today will kick off the three day affair.

UM contestants and their events are Ken Evergale, bareback riding and steer wrestling; Mike Phelan, saddle bronc riding and bareback riding; Gary Nolan, bareback riding and bull riding; Jack Sept, calf roping and ribbon roping; Ed Kyler, steer wrestling, calf roping and ribbon roping; Doug Holzum, bareback riding, saddle bronc riding and bull riding.

Girls competing from the UM and their events are Mary Kitchenman, goat tying and barrel racing; Ronnie Hughes, goat tying, barrel racing and break-away roping and Diana Beck, goat tying and barrel racing.

chutes and other rodeo equipment will be used for the first time at a Northwest Intercollegiate Rodeo here tonight.

The new equipment will reduce the possibility of injuries to riders and also limit the chance of human error and time lapses in rodeo events.

The same kind of equipment that is being used tonight has been used for several years at the national finals of the World's Series of Rodeo in Oklahoma City, Okla.

Trophies and other prizes valued at more than \$400 will be awarded at the UM rodeo.

Stock for this year's rodeo is provided by Reg Kessler of Alberta, Canada. The arena director is Jack Bloxom of Havre. Judges are Bill Nauman and John Nelson and timers are Neta Beck and Pauline Wilson.

Officers of the Rodeo Club are Doug Holzum, president; Doug Knight, vice-president; Maxine Smith, secretary and Andy Blank, advisor.

## Celtics Dump Knicks, 112-97

BOSTON (AP) — The Boston Celtics, led by player-coach Bill Russell, threw up a tight early defense and shackled ice-cold New York in the first half enroute to a 112-97 victory over the Knicks and a 2-0 lead in their Eastern Division final series in the National Basketball Association playoffs.

Boston, defending NBA champions, charged to a 26-14 first period lead and built the advantage to 55-33 at halftime in sweeping to a convincing triumph.

The third game in the best-of-7

series will be played in New York Thursday night.

Russell, who has led the Celtics to 10 championships in 12 years, was the dominating factor as he virtually intimidated the New York sharpshooters.

The Knicks managed just three field goals in 23 attempts in the opening period and had a shooting mark of just 19.2 percent as they hit on only nine of 47 shots in the opening half.

Russell had 11 of his 14 points and 21 of his 29 rebounds in the first two periods. With the Celtics

in front 95-69 and nearly 8½ minutes remaining Russell went to the bench for a well deserved rest as a capacity crowd of 14,933 gave him a standing ovation.

Veteran Bailey Howell topped the Celtics with 27 points. John Havlicek had 15, Sam Jones and Tom Sanders 13 each with Emme Bryant adding 11.

Willis Reed, New York's big center led the Knicks' scoring with 28 points.

New York was hurt badly as Dave DeBusschere ran into foul trouble and sat out much of the game. DeBusschere failed to score.

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# WRA Lists Spring Schedule Of Sports and Social Events

WRA activities for spring quarter were listed yesterday by Miss Zona Lindemann, WRA advisor.

The annual WRA Steak Fry is scheduled for Wednesday, May 21, at the Women's Center. Trophies and awards will be given to women's living groups for performances in WRA tournaments throughout the year.

Women earning six participation credits from the past three quarters will receive a M pin. Those earning 10 credits receive the block M letters. A traveling trophy goes to the living group with the most participation points. The living group with the highest percentage of participation is also awarded a trophy.

New to WRA sports this year is a six man powder puff football team that begins April 16, and

meets every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 6 p.m. on the South Field. Roster sign-up sheets may be picked up from Charlene Horak, powder puff sports manager, or signed in the living groups.

Volleyball mixed doubles begin April 26, and will consist of co-ed teams of two people. Games will be played on a shortened court according to standard rules. Sign-up rosters are in the WRA office at the Women's Center.

A WRA single elimination tennis tournament is scheduled for May 18 with beginner, intermediate and advanced categories offered. Those interested contact Karen Holcomb, sports manager.

The WRA track and field meet, May 14, will be open to all college women, as independent entries or as members of a living group. Events offered are: 100 yd. dash, 50 yd. dash, 60 yd. hurdles, 440 yd. dash, 440 yd. relay, shotput, discus, javelin, high jump and long jump. Roster sheets are in the WRA office.

## Spring Football Begins the 29th

The University of Montana football team will begin spring practice April 29, head coach Jack Swarthout said.

Swarthout said only a few players have been brought in from junior colleges since he expects help from several of this year's freshman players.

Some of the freshman Swarthout expects help from Dennis Reilly, offensive and defensive back, Mick Denehy, halfback, Jeff Hoffman and George Atwood, who both play fullback and defensive end, Steve Caputo, quarterback, and Jim Schillinger, slotback.

Bob Gupta is the only player that was lost due to academic problems.

Coach Swarthout said there appears to be quite a few players who are coming out that are not on scholarships and that he is hoping some of these will also help out.

## Grizzly Sports To be Covered By UM Radio

Terry Robinson, Ed Matter and Bob Hoene are the voices you will be listening to this spring, as they will be giving complete coverage to all of the Grizzly spring sports over KUFM radio. Robinson, Matter and Hoene are members of the student production staff of KUFM, which is the University of Montana radio, it broadcasts at 88.1 on the FM dial.

They will be covering baseball, track, tennis and golf events. They will also give extensive coverage to the Big Sky Championships in track, tennis and golf which will be held in Missoula, May 16 and 17.

## Intramural News

Rosters for intramural softball and table tennis are due at 5 p.m. today in the Field House, room 216. Softball games will begin on Monday and the table tennis tournament will begin Saturday at 11 a.m. in the Women's Center.

The schedule of Monday's and Tuesday's games will appear in tomorrow's Kaimin and will be posted in the University Center and the Field House.

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## Mantle to Appear Often on NBC's Game of the Week

NEW YORK (AP) — Mickey Mantle, the New York Yankees' retired super star, will appear as a frequent guest on pre-game shows before the major league baseball Game of the Week telecast on the National Broadcasting Company.

Chet Simmons, NBC director of sports, announced Monday that Mantle will appear "quite frequently" on the program. He will be interviewed by ex-teammate Tony Kubek on his reaction to developments in baseball. He will do no play-by-play.

Mantle's first appearance will be Saturday before the game between the San Francisco Giants and San Diego Padres at San Diego which will start at 3 p.m. EST.

Simmons did not divulge any of the financial details in the deal except to say "it won't make Mickey rich but it will help him keep his hand in the game."

### PETTIT SECOND

Bob Pettit is second only to Chamberlain in career points.

## NBA Signing Players Early, Two ABA Officials Contend

MIAMI (AP) — The National Basketball Association has been signing collegiate stars to lucrative contracts and filling in the name of the team later, the Miami News said yesterday.

The News attributed its report to Max Williams, general manager of the Dallas Chaparals, and Jim Pollard, coach of the Miami Floridians, both of the rival American Basketball Association.

Carl Scheer, assistant to the NBA commissioner, has been signing top flight collegians such as Jo Jo White of Kansas for several

months, Williams and Pollard said. Williams said when he talked contract in February with White, Dallas' choice in what was called the ABA "secret" draft, the Kansas star was driving a new car paid for with a fat NBA bonus check.

Each of the NBA teams has donated a given amount of money to the contract fund, according to the News' sources. A committee then decided how much each player was worth. Players who demanded more were accommodated from the common fund, according to the News.

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# Two Blocs Battle at SDS Meeting

AUSTIN, Tex. (CPS)—In practice, SDS National Council meetings are becoming a participatory absurdity.

Between March 28 and 30 at their quarterly conference in Austin, for example, nearly a thousand SDSers spent almost one whole morning of the three-day convence in a credentials fight which would have altered the factional balance of power by only one vote, and almost one whole night in debate over a resolution condemning drugs as a ruling-class plot to subvert workers, students and revolutionaries.

By supertime of the final day, only half the agenda had been covered; the remainder of the issues were dealt with hurriedly in the closing hours of the conference.

## Polarization

What is more, when the discussions were ended and the votes were taken, the results invariably represented little more than the ideological confrontation between the hard-line labor-oriented Progressive Labor Party (PLP) bloc on the one hand and the less rigid faction taken by the SDS national office and supported by a majority of the chapters at the conference.

While PLP was repudiated at every turn (if by ever-narrowing margins), the struggle to consolidate a unified front against it

worked to suppress debate among the majority for fear of losing ground in the face of the PLP challenge.

In an attempt to make some small comment on the irrelevancy of this kind of power politics, the Austin chapter decided to make all its members official delegates and to divide the four votes allotted to the chapter among them all. The council refused to ratify this voting plan, and in response the host chapter refused to vote at all.

## Whites Gaining

What all this voting and not voting sometimes obscured was a sense of what kind of dynamic is developing in the organization and, by extension, in the white wing of the national movement.

The theme of the conference was racism, and the 190 or so official delegates took that opportunity to pass a number of resolutions on the subject, including a resounding endorsement of the Black Panther Party as the "vanguard in the revolutionary struggle," despite the PLP opposition which criticized the party for its "nationalistic" thrust.

A sharper conflict developed between the working-class politics of PLP and the SDS national office over a proposal seeking to emphasize the role of high school and college students as a revolutionary force.

Progressive Labor opposed the student emphasis and backed a "worker-student alliance" proposal which supported a militant approach to "workers' struggles" built around the issue of racism.

The original proposal called for, among other things, an end to high school tracking systems and to flunkout and disciplinary expulsions; it also supported unlimited college admission for minority students and the creation of college courses which present an analysis of the racist and imperialist nature of U.S. society.

## Program Under Fire

Precisely, PLP criticized this program for sounding more like a student power platform than a revolutionary proposal; they charged that it lacked militance and ignored "the class nature of the struggle." Proponents defended

their position, admitting that it was meant only as a transitional list of demands that could be used to develop a higher "revolutionary consciousness." The proposal passed by a slim three-vote margin.

While the positions represented in these debates probably reflect genuine tendencies within SDS (although it should be mentioned that only about one-third of the local chapters send delegates to National Councils), the form in which the meetings deal with the issues is increasingly open to question.

The primary official work of a council meeting is to discuss and act on any number of proposed resolutions, but no measure approved at the national level is in any way binding on local chapters. In fact, positions adopted at national meetings are consistently ignored back home if the local chapter disagrees with them.

## Local Power

The local chapters have always been, and will no doubt continue to be, the only really important units of the organization; it is at the local campus or community level where battles are fought and real work is done. National meetings would seem to be most useful as a place to talk, compare ideas and debate—but not where votes are taken and "policy" is adopted.

A vocal, though clearly minority, faction in SDS has for years been advocating a national meeting structure in which the issues are debated, position papers are issued, but where bitter factional battles are skirted by prohibiting formal votes on any issue. An attempt to discuss this proposal again on the Council floor was defeated by a wide margin in Austin.

The period when such a proposal could attract serious attention, however, is clearly past. Standing on the threshold of a new decade, SDS seems determined to carry the conflict in its ranks through to a finish of some kind.

## Bitter Division

The internal split created by the growth of Progressive Labor is binding and increasingly more

bitter. It is forcing a rapid polarization of many of the larger campuses in the country which often renders SDS chapters largely ineffective. And on these campuses, even when an agreement on strategy can be reached, activists often find themselves confronting student apathy or outside repression, or simply reacting to an initiative already taken by black students.

## Status Unknown

National SDS, in addition, is waging a legal battle in federal courts which may mean, if it is lost, that a National Council meeting may never again be held on a college campus. The University of Texas at Austin cancelled arrangements for the meeting two weeks before the scheduled opening, listing (among its reasons) the nature of SDS's political views. A suit aimed at reversing that decision has now been turned down in two federal courts. The meeting was finally held in a number of church-owned facilities.

Not surprisingly, then, the most often debated "unofficial" topic among a fair-sized nucleus at the conference was the question of greater centralization of the organization's structure. Mike Klonsky, an SDS executive secretary, reiterated a proposal that what is needed is a vanguard Marxist-

Leninist party. What form it would take and how it would operate, no one said very specifically, but advocates feel the need for a centralized structure.

The decentralists, while they are subject to the same frustration about the progress of the revolution, are nevertheless concerned that the Movement has not yet developed a sufficiently large base to risk the possible pressures for political purity they feel would develop from more centralized structures.

## Change Forthcoming

These are very basic questions and the conference in Austin did not go very far toward providing answers. The difficulty is that there is more at stake than simply choosing a correct political strategy. The radical movement, on a number of important levels, is in the midst of a period of full-scale transition.

The dynamic, deeper than the seemingly destructive factionalism, is the Movement's overwhelming need to escape from the iron grip of its own adolescence. The bitter differences that seem now to preoccupy so many people are like the tantrums of a runaway child who, having irrevocably left home, suddenly discovers there is no place else to go.

## Survey Shows Color TV Sets Emit Radiation

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new survey showed 20 percent of 5,000 color television sets checked emit potentially dangerous radiation and provides more evidence that the TV industry must solve the problem, government experts said this week.

At the same time the experts disclosed that the Public Health Service first recommended two years ago precautionary steps manufacturers might take to eliminate or minimize the hazard, but these have not been fully met.

Donald J. Nelson, a divisional chief of the agency's Bureau of Radiological Health, discussing the Long Island survey, told a newsman:

"The manufacturers have been making improvements, but they have not yet achieved components which, under all expectable conditions—such as the proximity of high voltage electric lines to houses containing color TV sets and the undue increasing of a set's voltage by a television repairman or homeowner—would still cause a degree of safety well within the recommended standard for X-ray emission from such sets."

Mr. Nelson said a formal report to this effect—based on a survey of the manufacturing plants of all American producers of color TV sets—is soon to be made public.

Meanwhile, Rep. Paul G. Rogers, D-Fla., a key sponsor of legislation—adopted last October—to set up a government program aimed at protecting the public from radiation, from color TV and other sources, called for speedier action by the Public Health Service in carrying out the law.

"I still don't think we, the government, including the Public Health Service, have moved rapidly enough since the law was passed," Mr. Rogers said in a telephone interview.

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**SPRING CROPS UP**—The mushrooms sprout from this tree trunk near the University campus, only to be harvested by would-be Lucretia Borgias in the

fall. This scene is typical of many in the surrounding area. (Staff Photo by Helen Ahlgren)

# Russian Bombers Buzzing North American Coastline

WASHINGTON (AP) — Soviet bomber flights to the fringe of North America have become so routine in recent months that U.S. fighters aren't always sent to intercept them.

Over the last 15 months, Pentagon sources say, there have been about three dozen incidents of Soviet planes flying near continental North America, usually Alaska or Canada.

However, the Soviets have been careful to turn back before actually flying over U.S. or Canadian territory, the sources said.

While continental defense officials occasionally may decide not to scramble interceptors, the Soviet bombers always are monitored on radar from the time they get within a few hundred miles of the North American coastline until they leave.

Only two or three of the Soviet missions have been disclosed officially by the Pentagon, which indicates the low-key attitude of U.S. government is taking.

The most recent Soviet flight, sources report, occurred April 1 when eight to 10 TU16 Badgers came within 65 miles of Northwest Alaska.

The Alaskan Air Command scrambled F102 interceptors but to nose-to-nose confrontation was necessary.

## Fast Badger

The Badger is a twin turbo jet aircraft roughly comparable to the old American B47 and capable of speeds up to 580 mph.

Seven other Soviet flights near U.S. territory this year are recorded on a list now stamped secret in the Pentagon.

In addition, there were more than 25 other similar incidents in 1968 not only off Alaska but near Newfoundland, Labrador, Iceland and around the Aleutian Island chain in the Pacific.

Pentagon sources say the Soviets have been careful to halt their approaches within 30 to 150 miles of North American territory during the 15-month period.

Pentagon sources are frank to admit the United States has no real basis for complaint so long as the Soviet planes remain outside NATO territory.

## Hit for Tat

Furthermore, the United States could hardly protest that the flights are provocative. Strategic Air Command training missions end nuclear-capable B52s quite regularly into Arctic regions near Soviet territory.

Sources believe the Soviets have three reasons for conducting what appears to be a regular program of flights toward the United States:

- They want to keep a constant check on how long it takes U.S. radar to detect incoming planes and scramble fighters to intercept them.
- The flights provide Soviet air crews with training made highly

realistic when U.S. fighters meet them.

● The Soviets collect various intelligence information from the missions. Even without flying over U.S. territory, they can take long range photographs, test radar detection systems and maintain data on American radio frequencies.

The decision whether to send U.S. jets to meet Soviet planes entering the air defense zone usually depends on the speed and angle of approach of the incoming flight.

Interceptions are designed mainly to assure the Soviets that their presence has been detected.

## North Dakota College Students Organize Anti-ABM Protests

ABM is an Edsel. (bumper sticker distributed by National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE))

FARGO, N. D. (CPS) — North Dakota, named as one of the sites for the "Safeguard" ABM system, is finding the fight against the military-industrial complex is used to watch on network television, right in its lap.

Students at both major state schools in North Dakota are organizing to combat the ABM system and draw attention to the dangers of having such a missile complex in the state.

In mid-March, more than 100 people marched through downtown Fargo, the state capital, to protest the ABM system and its proposed location. Most were from three area colleges. Picketers held signs saying "Billions for bombs, pennies, for people," and simply "Once there were valleys kissed by the sun."

A statewide organization, Citizens Against the ABM, has been in operation for more than three weeks. Petitions and letter-writing campaigns to congressmen have been started. In addition to those connected with universities, CAABM has some John Birchers in its ranks.

CCABM and the Young Democrats at North Dakota State Uni-

versity distributed leaflets when McDowell-Douglas, which manufactures parts for the missile system, recruited recently on campus. The leaflets accused the university of complicity in the arms race: "NDSU continues to welcome agencies involved in production of missile systems, thus involving the campus in the perpetuation of the arms race," leaflets said.

Three students were arrested on a recent Sunday morning for distributing leaflets announcing a CAABM meeting in the parking lot of a Catholic church. According to one of the students, police approached them in a squad car, announcing, "Get in."

"Where are we going?" "We're taking you to the chief." "Are we under arrest?" "Well, yeah, you're under arrest," the policeman said.

A city ordinance prohibits literature distribution without a permit. When the students asked how they could get that permission, an officer at the station said, "You have to go through the City Commission, but you probably wouldn't have gotten it. This is too emotional a thing."

Two of the students were juveniles, in high school, and were released to their parents by authorities. The other, an SDS member, posted \$25 bond.

## Eight Coeds March with Men In Temple's ROTC Program

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Twice a week eight Temple University coeds shoulder an M1 rifle and march slikey-hup! hup!—in military drill.

It's no put-on. They are in the university's Reserve Officer Training Corps which for decades has been exclusively male.

Temple's Department of Military Science was startled last fall when the girls sought to enroll in ROTC, taking advantage of a routine university announcement that it could be substituted for gym courses. The girls don't qualify for Army commissions, but they do get credit for the course instead of gym.

Lt. Col. Edward Kapla, the ROTC professor in charge, figured "a little drilling, marksmanship, military defense and history" couldn't hurt the coeds. So they joined 537 male cadets, giving them a 67-1 disadvantage — or is that an advantage?

Alexandrea Pastuszek, 19, of Glen Mills, Pa., a freshman at Temple's suburban Ambler campus and the lone coed in the ROTC

unit there, says, "It wasn't easy at first. I think my presence may have been distracting."

"I had no noble reason for joining," Linda Comalli, 19, Jenkintown, Pa., said, "I guess I thought it would be fun being with a lot of men."

For a while the girls were the butts of campus jokes and derision but now, Donna Lima, 20, Philadelphia, said, "we command more respect — and we still have our female identity."

Tough though the course is, on the drill field or in the classroom, the coeds are doing fine.

Cadet 1st Lt. Robert Bender, scheduled soon to be in Vietnam, says "discipline was a problem" at the beginning.

"There is much more emotion involved when dealing with girls," he says. "One time during a drill, I ordered 'left face' and one of the girls turned right. When I said, 'Okay, let's buckle down and get it this time,' she almost cried. After that, I tried to talk them through the drills and it became more informal."

5

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Superamerica has its own trading stamps and its own redemption center. Students receive double stamps every day of the week. What does this mean to you? Simply that, for example, when you purchase \$2 worth of gas, you receive enough stamps to purchase a dollar can of family deodorant for 39 cents. Imagine what this means in savings to you and your family. The stamps are redeemable in cash merchandise, or cash.

This unique service is available 24 hours a day, with courteous and prompt attendants to serve you. All these attendants are college or vocational students. So the next time your gas gauge starts that downward plunge, head for Superamerica. They will supply you with only the finest gasolines and engine lubricants. The friendly attendant will clean your windshield, check your oil, battery, fuel, and warn you if anything is out of order. Your motoring safety and security is their business.

Superamerica employs mostly college students, so the next time you are shopping, stop at 111 Orange or 1701 Brooks, and see for yourself the savings you will make with Superamerica. Your attendant, a young C.P.A. or perhaps an anthropology major, will be there to serve you.

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# CONCERNING U

- Women between the ages of 18 and 28 who wish to enter the Miss Montana for Miss Universe contest should contact Anita Kester at 543-3053 or the Missoula School of Ballet in the Chamber of Commerce building. The deadline for return of applications has been extended to noon Monday.
- Persons interested in going to Warm Springs for a visit and seminar should meet Saturday at 9 a.m. at the UCCF House, 430 University.
- Applications for Homecoming committees are available at the Information Desk, UC. They are due April 22.
- Students who have changed addresses or phone numbers should call University information, 243-0211.
- Psychology 110 makeup final will be tomorrow, P 116 at 7:30 p.m.
- There will be a spaghetti dinner at the Newman Center, Sunday.

day at 5:30 p.m. The cost is 50 cents per plate.

- Applications for Leadership Camp, April 24-26, are available in the ASUM offices, UC. They are due at the Information Desk by Friday.
- The Rocky Mountain Club will climb at Kootenai Creek this Sunday. Club members will meet at 8:30 a.m. in front of Knowles Hall and leave at 9 a.m. at the Western Federal Savings and Loan building on Highway 93 south.
- Applications for Alpha Lambda Delta, freshmen women's honorary, are due Friday in Main Hall 104. Coeds must have a 3.5 GPA to be eligible.
- A sterling silver ring was found on the path between Jesse and Brantly halls. It will be kept in Jesse Hall until someone claims it.
- Applications for Freshmen Camp chairmen will be available until April 16 at the Information Desk, UC.
- E. W. Pfeiffer, a professor of zoology, will speak on his recent trip to Vietnam at the UCCF House Sunday at 7 p.m.
- Publications Board applications are available in the ASUM offices, UC.
- The deadline for registering for spring rush is Monday at 5 p.m. Interested women may sign up in Room 104, Main Hall.
- There will be a noon meeting of the faculty discussion group today at the Lutheran Center. Topic of the discussion is "This New Breed of Students and Reflections on Chicago." Nathan Blumberg,

professor of journalism, will be the speaker.

Those attending should bring their own sack lunches. Coffee and tea will be served.

All freshmen women with a 2.5 GPA are eligible to try out for Spurs, sophomore women's honorary. "Spursanity" parties will be held until the middle of May, when about 33 women will be tapped at an SOS.

All freshmen women may attend a Spurs meeting Sunday at 2 p.m. in Jesse Hall.

Future activities include a work day April 19 to raise money for the organization, and a play day on April 26 when the Spur and Bear Paw applicants will paint the M on Mount Sentinel. A Saddle Hawkins Dance is scheduled for May 2. Women interested in joining Spurs should attend these functions.

The U M Foundation will award twenty \$100 scholarships to outstanding Montana high school juniors and seniors who plan to attend UM. The awards will be made during Intercholastics on the UM campus.

Tom Collins, director of the UM Foundation, said the awards were made possible by recent bequests to the Foundation.

An art service has been set up in UC 112. The service will offer line-o-scribe type setting, silk screening, hand lettering and specialties such as cover design.

Mill Deans, a graduate of Weber State College, is in charge of the art service. He is a former director of Weber's art service.

## Negro Resigns Post, Raps Administration

WASHINGTON (AP) Quitting before he was fired, Clifford L. Alexander Jr. resigned as chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Wednesday with a blast at the Nixon administration.

Alexander, a 35-year-old Harvard-educated Negro and a Democrat, said that vigorous efforts to enforce the law on employment discrimination "are not among the goals of this administration."

"It is my sincere hope," Alexander said in a letter to President Nixon, "that you will publicly dispel these ever increasing doubts."

Alexander said his resignation will take effect May 1, unless Nixon wants it sooner. He said he

intends to fill out the remaining three years of his term on the commission, which was created by the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

### CALLING U

TODAY

Baptist Student Union, 7p.m. Trinity Baptist Church, 3020 South Ave. W.

Academic Affairs Committee, p.m., Student Activities Room, UC. Little Sisters of the Maltese Cross, 6:30 p.m., ATO House. Circle K, 6:30 p.m., Room 361A, UC.

Phi Eta Sigma, freshmen men's scholastic honorary, 7 p.m., LA 104.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

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HORSES for rent or sale. By the hour day. Hayrides. Lincoln Hill Ranch. 549-2431 or 549-9485. 71-lc  
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MALE UM STUDENT wants roommate to share large room with kitchenette and bath—near campus. Call 549-3079. 75-lc

## Nine Coeds To Try For Miss UM Crown

Nine UM coeds will vie for the title of 1969 Miss University of Montana at the Miss UM pageant to be held Saturday at 8:15 p.m. in the University Theater. Tickets, which are on sale at the theater box office, are \$2.50, \$2.00, and \$1.50, with a 50 cent reduction for UM students.

The contestants are Jane Ballard, a senior microbiology major sponsored by Knowles Hall; Mary Lynn George, a freshman in English sponsored by Delta Gamma; Karol Kramer, a junior speech communication major sponsored by Sigma Nu; and Doreen Mahan, a freshman physical education major sponsored by Jesse Hall.

Sharon Marshall, a freshman in speech pathology sponsored by K-Dettes; Mardi Milligan, a junior business administration major sponsored by Miller Hall; Carolyn Powell, a junior French major sponsored by Delta Delta Delta; Diane Snortland, a freshman in home economics major sponsored by Alpha Phi; and Marcia Wise, a

sophomore liberal arts major sponsored by Kappa Alpha Theta.

The 1969 Miss UM will be crowned by Nancy Irle, Miss UM of 1968.

Catherine Monroe, last year's Miss Massachusetts, who was first runner-up in the 1968 Miss America pageant, will be mistress of ceremonies. Miss Montana of 1968, Karen Franz, will be a guest of honor at the pageant.

Tod Briggs is directing the pageant, assisted by James Walker. The pageant is sponsored by the Associated Students at UM.

Pageant judges are Mrs. Cula Nelson of Missoula; Richard Ormsbee of Hamilton; Missoula Mayor Richard Shoup; Mrs. Shirley Smit of Missoula and Dale Stapp of Great Falls.

The new Miss UM will receive a \$100 scholarship, a wardrobe for the state pageant, a Revere Ware bowl, a trophy. First runner-up will receive a \$50 scholarship, a trophy and a Revere Ware bowl. Second runner-up will receive \$25, a trophy, and a Revere Ware bowl.

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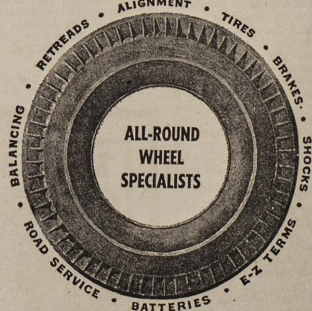


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University of Montana  
Missoula, Montana

## Section Two

Thurs., April 10, 1969  
Vol. 71, No. 75

# Ruling May Spark Draft Review

BOSTON (CPS) — The ruling last week by a Federal judge that the Selective Service Act "unconstitutionally discriminates" against nonreligious conscientious objectors sets the stage for a review of the 1967 draft law by the U.S. Supreme Court.

If the high court upholds the decision by U.S. District Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, atheists, agnostics and others—religious or not—would be entitled to exemption from the draft if they oppose war for profound moral reasons.

Now, objection to war must be based on "religious training and belief." The Supreme Court in 1965 offered a broad definition of that term, but Congress in 1967 altered the law to exclude non-religious CO's.

So the issue now returns to the high court, if the Justice Department decides to appeal the Wyzanski decision. The prosecutor for the case said he would recommend an appeal, but justice officials in Washington say they won't decide on further action until the case is reviewed within the next 30 days.

The case will come to be known as the Sisson case, after the defendant, John Heffron Sisson Jr., 22, who had been convicted for refusing induction into the armed forces. Sisson, a Harvard graduate and former Peace Corps volunteer, had sought a CO deferment until he learned of the narrow religious restriction.

Technically, his conviction was not overturned, Judge Wyzanski merely issued an arrest in judgment, staying the sentence and allowing for a quicker appeal. Sisson could have been fined \$10,000 and sentenced to five years in prison.

In his 21-page opinion, the judge said: "In the draft act, Congress unconstitutionally discriminated against atheists, agnostics and men, like Sisson, who, whether they be religiously motivated or not, are motivated in their objection to the draft by profound moral beliefs which constitute the central convictions of their beings."

The decision essentially said that, in the absence of a direct threat to national survival, an individual's conscience can take precedence over the authority of the state. An individual's conscience is recognized as being on

a par with traditional concepts of religion.

"Selective" conscientious objection is also upheld in the ruling. The judge disposed of the charge that objections to one war (now the Vietnam conflict) but not others would open a floodgate of spurious claims for exemption. At the heart of the matter is an individual's sincerity, which can be judged in the courts, he said.

The ruling said the 1967 draft act violated the provision of the first amendment prohibiting laws "respecting an establishment of religion." It called the Sisson case "a clash between law and morality" and warned that "when the state, through its laws, seeks to override reasonable moral commitments, it makes a dangerously uncharacteristic choice. The law

grows from the deposits of morality."

"When the law treats a reasonable, conscientious act as a crime, it subverts its own power. It invited civil disobedience," the decision continued.

A similar case is now pending before the Supreme Court. A Los Angeles computer engineer who contends the CO provision was applied improperly to him is waiting to see if the high court will hear his appeal. A federal district judge in Baltimore ruled in early December that an atheist who believes killing is an unendurable sin can qualify for a CO exemption. That ruling was based on the 1965 Seeger case, which originally broadened the definition of conscientious objection.

Other highlights from the Sisson decision are:

- The assumption that Congress has the right to conscript in time of peace is "not fully supported" by the Constitution, Judge Wyzanski said. A selective CO might be more discriminating and have a deeper spiritual understanding than one who opposes war in any form.

- "This court holds that the free exercise of religion clause in the First Amendment and the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment prohibit the application of the 1967 Selective Service Act to Sisson to require him to render combat service in Vietnam." The judge added that "the magnitude of Sisson's interest in not killing

in the Vietnam conflict" is greater than "the magnitude of the country's present need for him to be so employed."

The court has not ruled that the government has no right to conduct Vietnam operations, nor that it is using unlawful methods in Vietnam, nor that it has no power to conscript men for combat service.

In earlier times, CO exemptions were reserved for members of traditionally pacifist religious denominations. In 1940 the exemption was extended to all religious pacifists. In 1948, the qualifying phrase about "religious training and belief" was added, confining it to "belief in a relation to a Supreme Being..." The Supreme Court in 1965 liberalized the definition to include "beliefs that hold the same place in an individual's life as a belief in a supreme being," but Congress reacted by tightening the definition.

The Seeger decision held that a person does not have to belong to an organized church to be a CO, but the Supreme Court avoided the issue of broadening the exemption to include avowed atheists.

If the Sisson case is appealed, the Supreme Court may decide whether nonreligious persons can conscientiously oppose war and be exempted from the draft because of their convictions.

If the Supreme Court declares the CO provision of the Selective Service Act unconstitutional, the issue will presumably be thrown back into the lap of Congress. It will have to enact an acceptable provision for non-religious conscientious objection, or for none at all, a spokesman for the American Civil Liberties Union said.

Michael Tigar, a Washington attorney expert in draft cases who edits the Selective Service Law Reporter, believes that administration of draft laws will be significantly affected if the Sisson decision is upheld by the Supreme Court.

Recognition of selective claims of conscience would stem the tide of Selective Service offenses, which are multiplying in geometric proportions, Mr. Tigar said. It would also keep young men from facing the "terrible decision of whether to violate their deeply held conscientious beliefs or to submit to a prison term."

## Mississippi Establishes System To Screen University Speakers

STATE COLLEGE, Miss. (CPS) —New speaker screening regulations formulated by the Mississippi Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning amount to a tightening of the board's stranglehold on free speech on state campuses.

Reflecting a paternal attitude toward student organizations, the new rules, ordered rewritten by a federal panel of judges in January, strip students of the power to invite speakers and invest the authority only in college presidents, dean or department heads.

Speakers, the rules say, cannot be announced political candidates or their advocates, or anyone who advocates rioting or whose presence could be constituted to constitute a "clear and present danger of inciting a riot."

Under the old rules, student organizations could invite speakers only with the approval of the university administration and the board. These rules prohibited those speakers who would "do violence to the academic atmosphere" and those charged with crimes or "moral wrongdoings," as well as speakers "in disrepute in the area from which they came."

When the board used these rules to reverse university approval of Mississippi NAACP leader Charles Evers to address campus young Democrats, some 800 students at Mississippi State University staged a free speech rally.

It was this decision by the board, banning Mr. Evers, that brought four Mississippi State students into a suit against the board for refusing state NAACP President Aaron Henry permission to speak at the University of Mississippi in 1966.

The suit was heard in U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in Greenville. M. M. Roberts, board president and attorney, argued the board's case, explaining that the rules were written "with people in mind like a sex expert in New York (marriage counselor Peter Bertocci) and that religious fellow (Episcopal Bishop James A. Pike) on the West Coast."

After only two hours of testimony the rules were declared "unconstitutionally vague" and the board was given 60 days to write a more specific set of rules governing campus speakers.

Following the announcement several weeks ago of the board's

new, even more restrictive guidelines, the Mississippi State University Reflector called for reorganization of the state board of trustees.

As lawyers for the students were challenging the new board policy, Dr. Earle Reynolds, critic of American policy in Vietnam, was barred from the University of Mississippi on a temporary order from Judge Coleman. Board President Roberts sought the injunction against Dr. Reynolds because his stand "against warfare" and his position on Vietnam might breed hostile feelings toward the compulsory ROTC program at Ole Miss.

Speaker controversy has also arisen this year in another Deep South state. Early in February a court order was required to allow Yale chaplain William Sloan Coffin's appearance at Auburn University in Alabama. University president Harry Philpott had banned Mr. Coffin, saying he "might advocate violating the law," and "he is a felon." University lawyers appealed the decision by the court which prohibited Mr. Philpott from banning Mr. Coffin, but the case may not be heard until October.

I WEAR  
A PAPER  
BAG  
OVER  
MY  
HEAD.



WHEN IM  
HAPPY  
I WEAR  
A RED  
PAPER  
BAG.



WHEN IM  
DEPRESSED  
I WEAR  
A BLUE  
PAPER  
BAG.



WHEN I  
FEEL  
ORDINARY  
I WEAR  
A BROWN  
PAPER  
BAG.



WHEN I  
FEEL  
GRAND I  
WEAR A  
CARTON.



YET PEOPLE  
INSIST ON  
TELLING ME  
I'M AFRAID  
OF SHOWING  
EMOTION.



HOW ELSE  
DO YOU  
SHOW  
EMOTION?





# Convention Still Haunts Chicago

CHICAGO (CPS) — The first hints of spring have breathed life into Grant Park, but a cold wind still whips off Lake Michigan to chill evening strollers. The benches and waste baskets have been repaired, and the ground is free of litter. The contrast between the cold, empty park and the memories of late last summer is striking.

## Lingering Scars

Seven months ago troops and riot-equipped police lined Michigan Avenue in front of the Conrad Hilton Hotel across from the park. Thousands of demonstrators gathered to protest "a closed convention in a closed city." They were beaten and bloodied. The cuts and bruises have healed, but the scars of Chicago linger.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, the defeated Democratic vice-presidential candidate, returned to the Hilton for the first time since the convention for a convention of educators in early March. He said he "will never forget the experience" of the August troubles.

"I hope Chicago will always be remembered, so that its memory may inhibit us from dealing with dissent by means other than communication, reason, responsibility, sympathy and compassion," he said.

Cook County and federal officials are secretly preparing more indictments against so-called leaders of the disorders. On March 20, the big names in the anti-war movement were charged with conspiring to use interstate commerce with intent to commit violence. Eight policemen also were indicted and a TV news director was charged with bugging a closed convention hearing.

Legal action is also being taken against the city of Chicago. The American Civil Liberties Union will soon file a major damage suit against city officials and the Conrad Hilton Hotel on behalf of the McCarthy workers who were beaten in their rooms the final night of the convention.

A suit seeking a permanent injunction barring police from interfering with reporters at news events has been ordered reopened. A theology student who was beaten by police while urging demonstrators to leave Lincoln Park has sued the city for \$1.25 million. The constitutionality of the local parade permit ordinance and procedures has been challenged.

Municipal courts are grinding out convictions at an assembly-line rate. At least 343 persons have been found guilty on minor charges, many through copping pleas to avoid court appearance or potentially greater fines for a plea of innocence. Charges have been dropped against some 269 others, and at least 66 other cases are still pending.

The 10 demonstrators found guilty on March 19 of interfering with a policeman have vowed to appeal. The trial of 13 other demonstrators (some delegates) charged with disorderly conduct is a major test of the legal limits of protest marching. It has entered its final stages.

## Investigation Reopened

The city police department says it has reopened its investigation into misconduct by its officers. Forty-one policemen have been suspended and two have resigned. The eight indicted are considered scapegoats by some, but officials

say it is difficult to make a case against individuals.

Local political rebellion against Mayor Richard J. Daley was spawned by the convention fallout. Mr. Daley's Democratic organization lost a city council seat to a black reformer and was forced into a runoff with a "new look" Democrat in a special aldermanic election March 11. Daley-men retained four other seats, but the challenge to the mayor's authority may be healthy for future campaigns. There is even some talk that Mayor Daley may not seek reelection.

The mayor exploded in early March when asked to comment on Hubert Humphrey's statement that the convention trouble hurt his chances of winning the presidency.

"It was the candidacy of Humphrey and the policies of the Administration on Vietnam," Mr. Daley said of the Democrats' defeat. "We had nothing to do with it."

## Columnists Comment

"Mayor Daley taught us a great lesson about this country," columnist Murray Kempton wrote. "Having learned from him, we will never be the same. Anyhow I hope not." Mr. Kempton is on trial for demonstrating while he was a convention delegate.

"What happened in Chicago was an appalling portent of things to come. The portent must not be ignored. We cannot learn the lessons of Chicago soon enough," former Sen. Wayne Morse said.

The Michigan Avenue massacre "opened the specter" of what to expect in a police state, according to author Norman Mailer, who de-

scribed the convention for Harpers Magazine.

The "coming down" of the indictments against the Chicago Eight (known as "The Conspiracy" since their number is sure to grow) is considered the first major manifestation of repression to come under the new Administration and the accompanying sentiment for "law 'n order" that was indicated in Chicago.

"This is just the beginning," Richard Goodwin said during the Battle of Michigan Avenue.

"There'll be four years of this."

"The emergies of change are breeding like yeast," educational reformist Michael Rossman wrote in "The American Revolution, 1969" in the current issue of Rolling Stone. "Discontent, disobedience and disruption are spreading too rapidly. A broad repression of youth has begun."

The provision of the 1968 Civil Rights Act with which the eight were indicted for violating is "clearly unconstitutional," according to (Continued on Page 11)

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# Aftermath: Reflections, Results

(Continued from Page 10)  
ing to Jay A. Miller, head of the ACLU's Illinois division. The law "would mean an end to overground dissent" in the U.S., he said.

"There could be no demonstrations because it would be impossible to know when one might become disorderly," Mr. Miller said.

Rennie Davis and Jerry Rubin, two of the indicted protesters, have also scored their indictments as an antidote move. Yippie myth-maker Rubin called them a "bald attempt" to stop demonstrations by tying up movement people in legal hassles and frightening other potential organizers.

Davis, who coordinated the convention protest for the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (MOBE), said the anti-riot law is part of the Nixon administration's "broad strategy to clamp down on insurgents on the campus."

## New Courage

The new courage being demonstrated this year on the campuses can be traced to Chicago. Dave

## Bill Proposes Higher Grants

WASHINGTON (CPS) — A bill to increase tuition grants to college students from the federal government has been introduced by Rep. Bertram Podell, D-N.Y.

The new legislation would amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 by doubling the amount of grant money allowed per student from \$1,000 to \$2,000 and by cutting in half the present minimum amount per grant from \$200 to \$100.

Under Mr. Podell's bill, a student also may receive the full amount as a grant. The law allows for only half of the money as a grant; the rest must be repaid after graduation.

In introducing the new bill, Mr. Podell said, "Tuition costs are appallingly high and constantly increasing. Steadily it becomes obvious that the wealthy and middle-class child gets the best educational opportunity."



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fashion first  
Holiday Village  
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Dellinger, indicted MOBE Chairman, has talked about the "heady sense of manhood that comes from advancing from spathy to commitment, from timidity to courage, from passivity to aggressiveness."

"There is an intoxication that comes from standing up to the police at last," he said.

William K. Williams, a race relations consultant, wrote in the ACLU's "Law and Disorder:" "Most of the young people came to Chicago as amateurs—both in protesting and in the political process. At week's end, many had become hardened guerrilla fighters, and they took that training back to college campuses across the country."

## Alternative Found

"In Chicago, for once," Mr. Dellinger said, "a generation which sees through the false idealism and ugly purpose of the U.S. aggression in Vietnam found alternative, more meaningful satisfaction in a heroic battle in which righteousness was clearly on their side."

Campuses in Chicago have been embroiled in protest and controversy this year, but the city has kept its hands off. Police were not used during the occupation of the University of Chicago administration building, and campus officials handled incidents at Northwestern, Roosevelt and Chicago City College.

But the Windy City is not without repression. A Latin youth organization, the Young Lords, is continually harassed by police. Chicago was recently called "the most segregated city in the U.S." by a Justice Department official. During one day in court recently, a draft resister was jailed for two years while a tax-evading businessman got only six months.

## Mobilization

But the liberal community has reacted ("flipped out," editor Abe Peck of the underground Seed said, to Chicago with a new distaste for the city government's old tactics. People have begun to mobilize.

The ACLU's Miller sees this polarization within the city as the most serious outcome of the convention.

"The brutality and reality of Chicago was a good education for many, but fear was generated," he said in an interview. "We've ended up with a city even more intolerant and repressive."

## VERSATILE ATHLETE

Elgin Baylor, all-star forward for the Los Angeles Lakers in the National Basketball Association, came to the College of Idaho in Caldwell on a football scholarship. He later transferred to Seattle University where he attained All-America basketball honors.

Fund-raising drives have been announced to help defend all of the "Chicago political defendants" and to appeal the cases out of Daley's courts. A national headquarters for defense is being set up in Chicago. Davis and the others intend to use their trial as a forum to indict the Daley and Nixon administrations.

"There was a conspiracy in Chicago," Rubin said. It was the conspiracy of thousands to oppose an illegitimate and immoral party.

"You thrilled to them in August, you'll love them in the spring. Presenting the zany, madcap hep-cat. THE CONSPIRACY. Coming Soon. At The Federal Building.

—from a recent Seed collage  
The trial of the Chicago Many could help pull the Movement together at a time of divisiveness. One Movement activist, quoted in Liberation News Service's analysis of the indictments, put it this way: It could be the political trial of the century, or we could get stomped.

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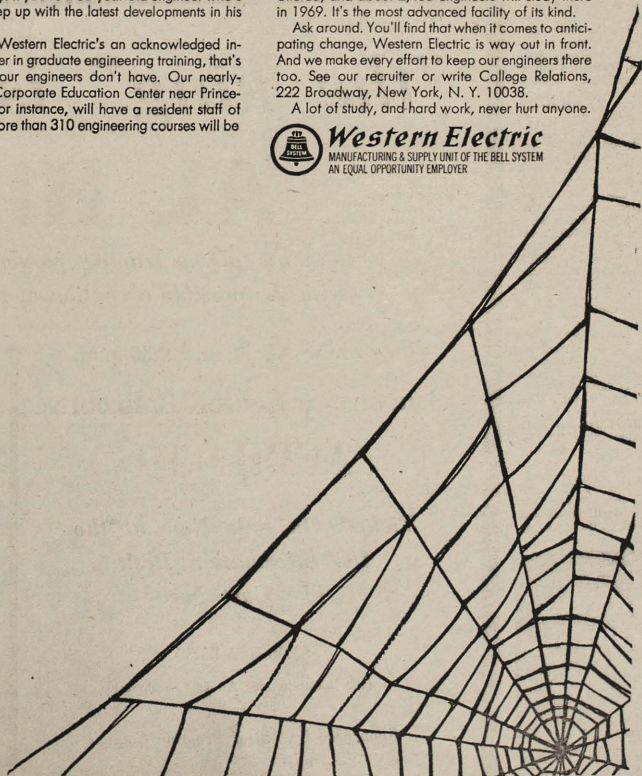
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# Company Makes Toys for Peace

(CPS)—A well-aimed mud cloud heaved across the backyard easily had the capabilities of wiping out a third of your troops, but what the hell?

At the most, the slain warriors will spend a couple of hours in a pile off to the side somewhere—in sick bay. Then they were back, deployed behind the azaales, quite ready to have another go at the kid next door's mercenaries.

Needless to say, plastic soldiers never die.

And that is exactly what makes war toys frightening: their ability to destroy the credibility of death is not one which should be passed over lightly. This credibility destruction is not hard to grasp when you realize that very few of those buddies you peppered down in combat ever failed to get back up. Very few indeed, and in reality, death is just not that kind.

What with the toxic influence of such playthings as Bulldog tanks and Shoot 'Em Shells, it might prove difficult for those postwar baby-boomers now heading to Vietnam to conceptualize their enemy as being anything but life-sized, hand-painted, rough-around-the-edges, unpositioned, lifeless forms that are mired somewhere north of the DMZ.

Postwar babies grew up not only with an excess of war toys, but also with the abundant psychological accompaniment of war movies and models which helped foster the lie that death is not permanent.

Until the model car boom of the late 1950s, the main genre of kits offered by hobby shops was military. Boats, planes, tanks, troop carriers, heavy artillery and the like.

And those assemblages always came back from their battles, unless, of course, you decided a certain tank was getting old and you set fire to it for added excitement—the thrill being well worth the commitment.

Toys other than just the paramilitary types could also be classified as war toys.

Last fall after it was found that the sale of war toys—the overtly military ones—was declining, several companies converted their produce to white-man, red-man weapons instead of white, yellow ones. The result: the companies' sales climbed back to their previous levels.

Super-thin rationalizations being what they are today, Matty Mafel might even argue that a child's imagination is stimulated when he must use a Winchester single-shot during a guerrilla-style maneuver on an overgrown lot.

No War Toys, Inc., a California-based organization, is seeking better ways of stimulating a child's imagination, without destroying the reality of death. Its first toy, "The No War Toys Book for Young Writers and Illustrators," was released last fall.

The book is divided in two, one half being titled "Illustrated by several children and written by . . ." After filling in his name, the child finds 17 full-color drawings, all done by children. Well reproduced, the drawings beautifully express that naive perception of children—that view of the world as it is seen for the first time.

Under each drawing is ample space for the child to fill in his own story line, about flowers, lobsters, houses, monsters, Indians or anything he sees in the drawings.

The other half is labeled, "Written by several children and illustrated by . . ." In it the child is presented with blank pages with hand-scratched story lines like, "You are walking home from school thinking about what you would really like to do." Or, "There are places to go . . . people to see . . . houses to live in." Or simply, "Happy . . . sad."

The child adds the images conjured up the provided story lines, and it all comes from inside his little head.

No War Toys cites its long-range

purpose as being "to help build a generation dedicated to creative pursuits; to help establish an enduring peace."

A pamphlet that accompanies the first toy says, "Though it is well accepted that adult attitudes and personalities are formed mainly in childhood, no company has connected toys to the latter reality and purposely set about to improve the society through its toys."

War toys are not the only things that do not foster creativity, according to the pamphlet.

Intensive sports competition nurtures the principle of side versus side. Learning to cooperate is a more critical need in our war-stricken world, and hence, sports are creative only up to the point where score becomes as important as the playing.

Most of the war toys of my childhood were relatively simple; you pulled the trigger and a cap would release its tiny crack. We have advanced since then. One rifle can make at least nine different noises, another one—a space

model—is for killing people we haven't even discovered yet.

But for all of our advancement, we have yet to make guns creative. And we never will. They will remain part of the subtle lie perpetrated by all war toys and play killing.

"The No War Toys Book for Young Writers and Illustrators" is the beginning of what hopes to be a continuing attempt to expose that lie, to make children realize "killing is permanent; you can't get up and go home afterwards."

## Lighter Sentences Predicted For California Mutiny Trials

SAN FRANCISCO (CPS)—Continuing signs indicate that the Army is changing its mind about the harsh punishments being handed down to the 27 soldiers who held a nonviolent protest at the San Francisco Presidio Army base last October.

Most recently, the Army cut the sentence of Pvt. Nesrey Sood, the first of the 27 to be convicted of "mutiny" for his part in the protest, from 15 years to two years. Gen. Stanley Larson, commander of the Presidio, first cut the sentence to seven years and then the Judge Advocate General's office in Washington cut it to two.

The sentence may be cut further in the appeal process. It cannot be increased.

Two other convicted soldiers, sentenced to 14 and 16 years at hard labor, probably will have their sentences cut too as a result of the decision.

Meanwhile, the Army has been handing down much lighter sentences after the first three. Pvt. John Colip, the fifth soldier, was sentenced to four years. Last week,

four more "mutineers" were given sentences of six months, two years, three years and six years. The soldier given the six-month sentence was a Vietnam veteran. The attorney for Pvt. Ricky Dodd, who got the six-year sentence, charged that his client received a harsher sentence because he had attended college.

The first three heavy sentences were handed down at the Presidio, all the lighter sentences at other bases. It is unlikely that any of the 19 remaining soldiers will be tried at the Presidio. The next 14 will be tried at Fort Ord, Calif.

The Presidio trials have aroused a national controversy, and several members of Congress have called for an investigation of the trials, the Presidio stockade and military prisons in general. The soldiers were charged with mutiny after they sat down in the stockade and sang "We Shall Overcome" to protest the shooting of Pvt. Richard Bunch by a guard and to demand better sanitary facilities in the crowded stockade.

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